

# Double Spin Asymmetry of Single Electron Production at PHENIX Experiment

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# Internal Structure of a Nucleon

## ■ Internal structure of a nucleon $\sim$ parton model $\sim$

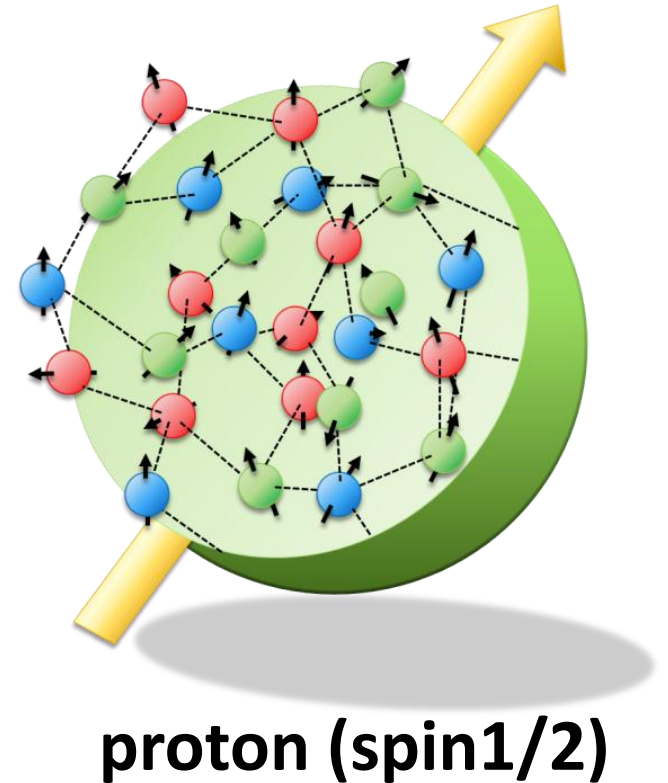
- discovery of Bjorken scaling law
  - establishment of the parton model
  - Bjorken  $x$  : the momentum fraction of parton
- total momentum fractions for each parton
  - $U:D:g \sim 36\%:18\%:46\%$

## ■ proton spin puzzle

$$\underset{\text{proton spin}}{1/2} = \underset{\text{quark spin}}{1/2} \Delta\Sigma + \underset{\text{gluon spin}}{\Delta G} + \underset{\text{orbital}}{L}$$

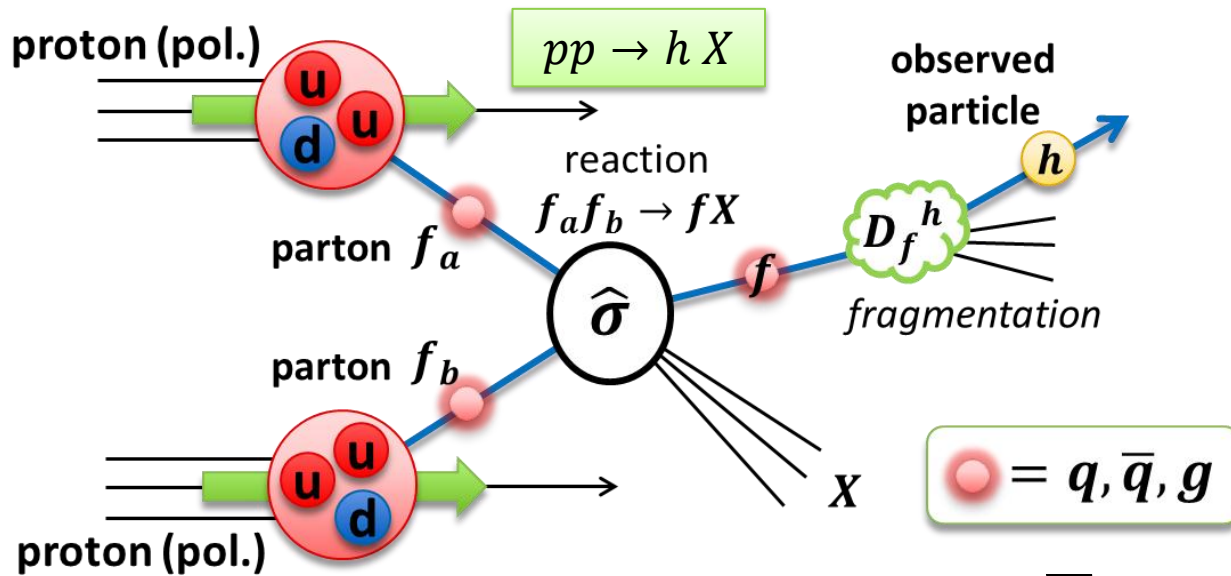
- Deeply Inelastic Scattering (DIS) experiment
- $\Delta\Sigma \sim 25\% !?$

## ■ *Large contribution from gluon polarization ?*



● :  $u(\bar{u})$  ● :  $d(\bar{d})$  ● :  $s(\bar{s})$  ..... :  $g$

# $\Delta G$ Measurement in Polarized $p$ - $p$ Collisions



$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} \cdot \frac{\Delta G}{G} \quad + \quad \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \cdot \frac{\Delta G}{G} \quad + \quad \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \cdot \frac{\Delta Q}{Q}$$

$g-g$        $q-g$        $q-q$

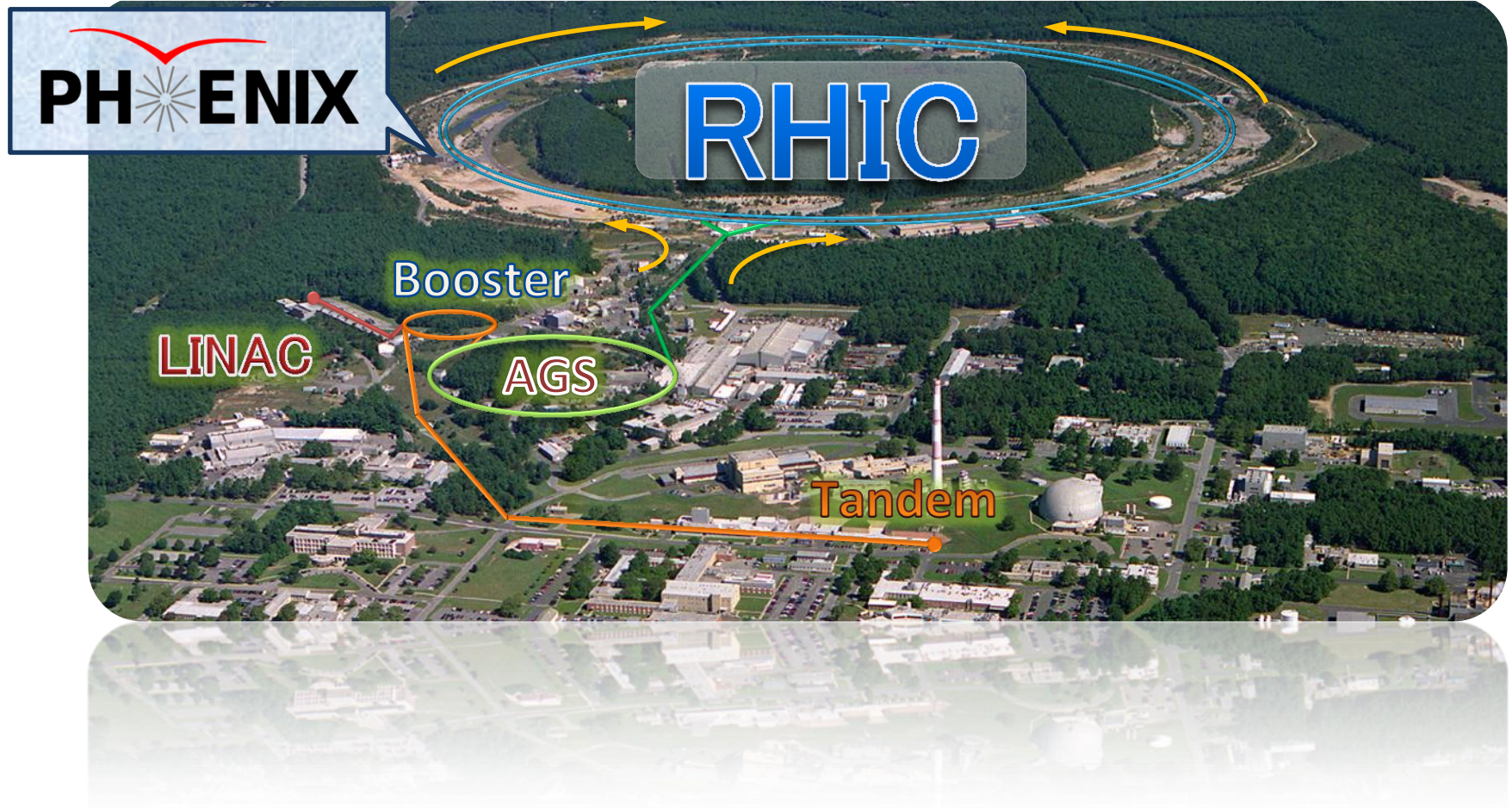
double spin asymmetry :  $A_{LL} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{++}^h - \sigma_{+-}^h}{\sigma_{++}^h + \sigma_{+-}^h} = \frac{\sum_{a,b} \Delta f_a \otimes \Delta f_b \otimes \Delta \hat{\sigma}^{f_a f_b \rightarrow f X} \otimes D_f^h}{\sum_{a,b} f_a \otimes f_b \otimes \hat{\sigma}^{f_a f_b \rightarrow f X} \otimes D_f^h}$

- gluon polarization  $\Delta g$  can be accessed with the double spin asymmetry  $A_{LL}$

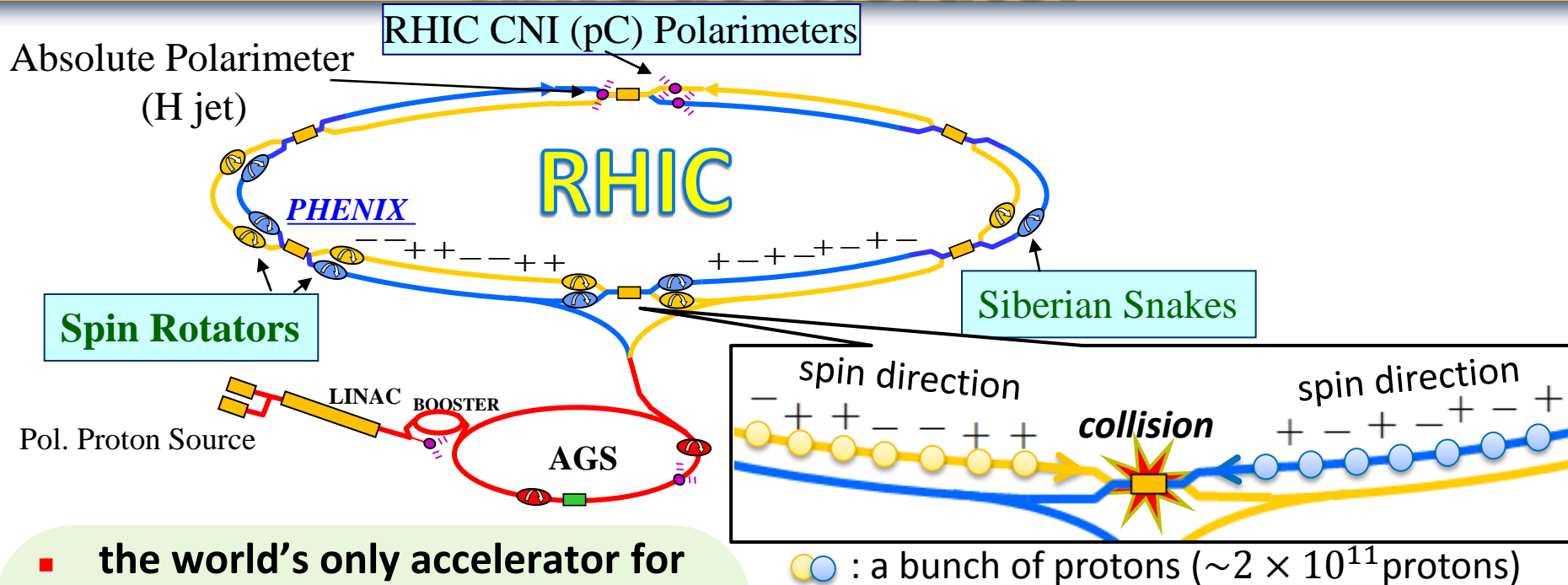
# Brookhaven National Lab. (U.S.)

## RHIC accelerator

Kyoto Univ / JSPS / RIKEN



## RHIC accelerator



### the world's only accelerator for the polarized proton collisions

- bunch-by-bunch spin direction is different

$$A_{LL} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{+-}}{\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-}} = \frac{1}{P_B P_Y} \frac{N_{++} - RN_{+-}}{N_{++} + RN_{+-}}$$

$N$  : yield of the specific particle

$$R \equiv \frac{L_{++}}{L_{+-}} : \text{relative luminosity}$$

●● : a bunch of protons ( $\sim 2 \times 10^{11}$  protons)

$p-p \sqrt{s} = 200\text{GeV}$  performance at PHENIX

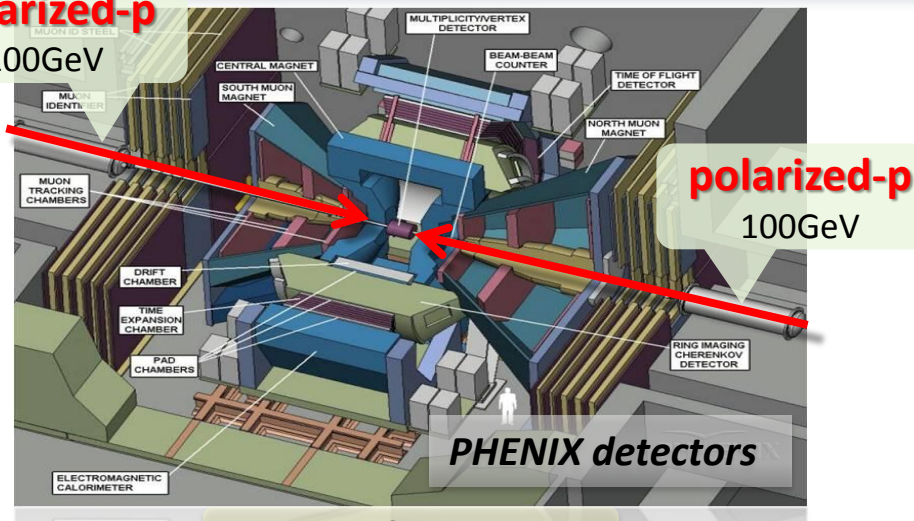
| Year | polarization(%) | $L_{\text{analyzed}} (pb^{-1})$ | FOM ( $P^4L$ ) |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 2005 | 50              | 2.5                             | 0.15           |
| 2006 | 57              | 6.5                             | 0.66           |
| 2009 | 57              | 14 [6.1]                        | 1.5 [0.64]     |

[\*\*\*]: for heavy quark measurement

# RHIC PHENIX detector

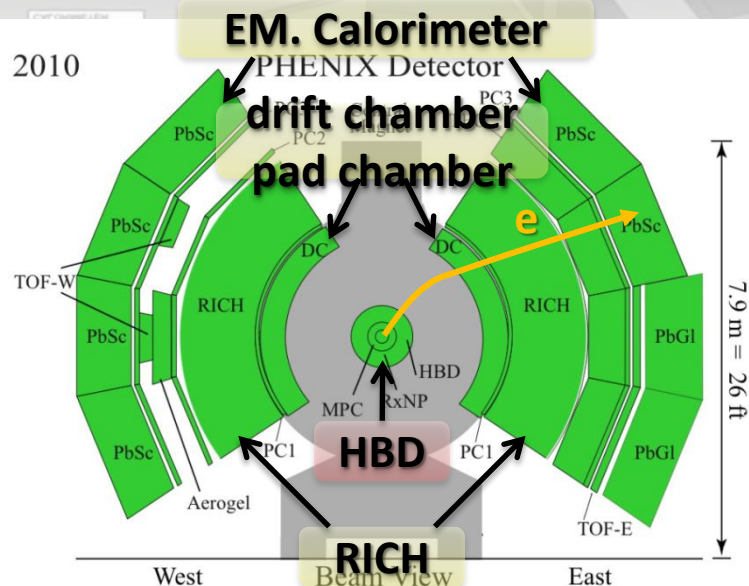
polarized-p

100GeV



## PHENIX (Central Arm region)

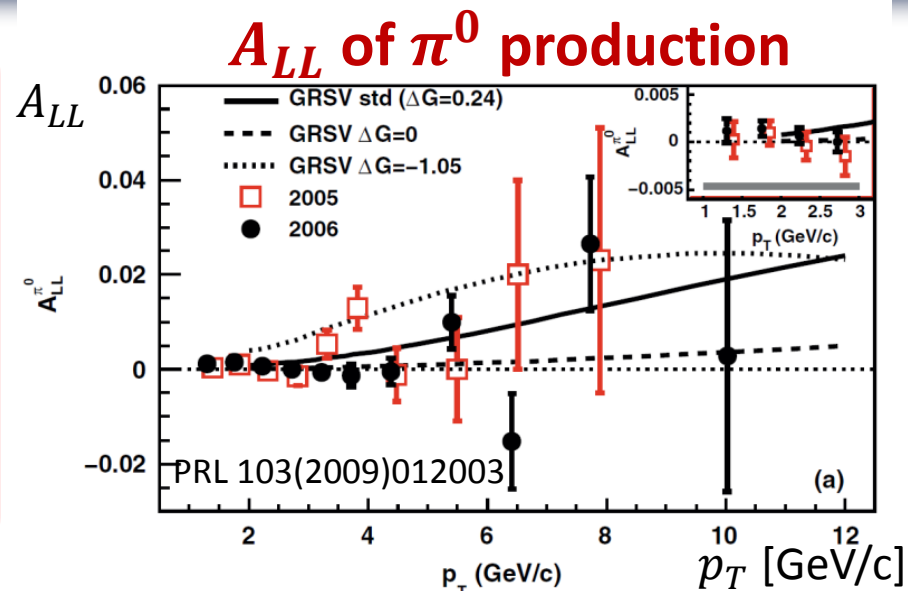
- pseudrapidity:  $|\eta| < 0.35$
- azimuthal coverage:  $\Delta\phi = 2 \times \pi/2$
- **Drift Chamber + Pad Chamber (DC + PC)**
  - tracking & momentum reconstruction for charged tracks
- **RICH Counter**
  - electron identification
- **Electromagnetic Calorimeter (EMCal)**
  - energy measurement for electrons & photons
- **Hadron Blind Detector (HBD)**
  - a new detector for further electron identification
  - BG rejection for the electron measurement



# Current $A_{LL}$ Results at PHENIX

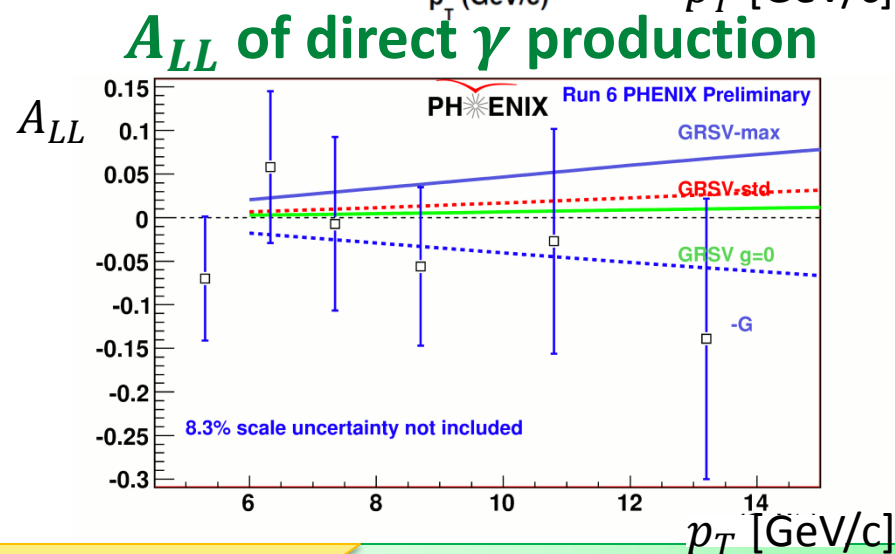
## $A_{LL}$ of $\pi^0$ production

- The most abundant probe in PHENIX
- The largest constraint for  $\Delta G$ 
  - uncertainty from fragmentation functions since it is a combination of  $g-g$ ,  $g-q$  and  $q-q$  reactions



## $A_{LL}$ of direct $\gamma$ production

- only  $q-g$  in leading order
  - direct sensitivity to size and sign of  $\Delta G$
- no fragmentation effect
  - low statistics due to QED process

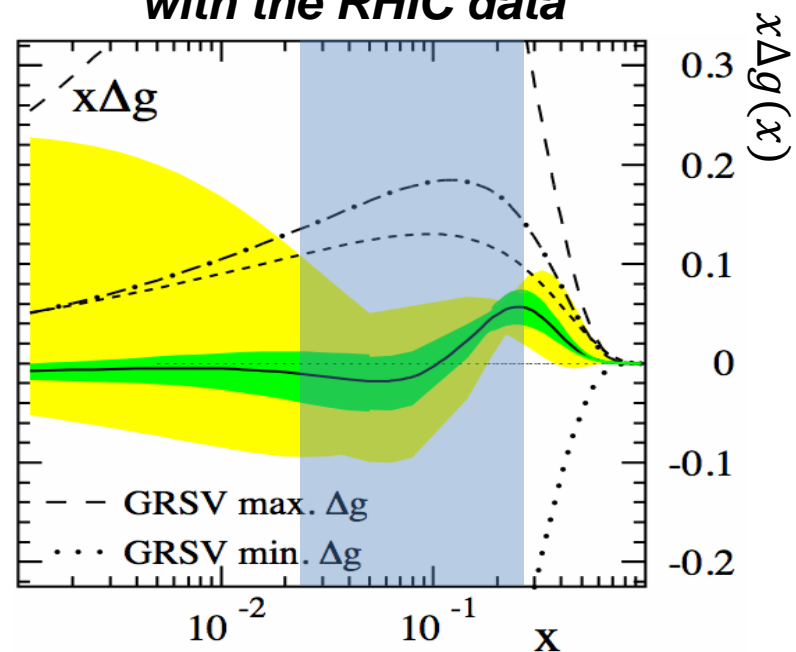
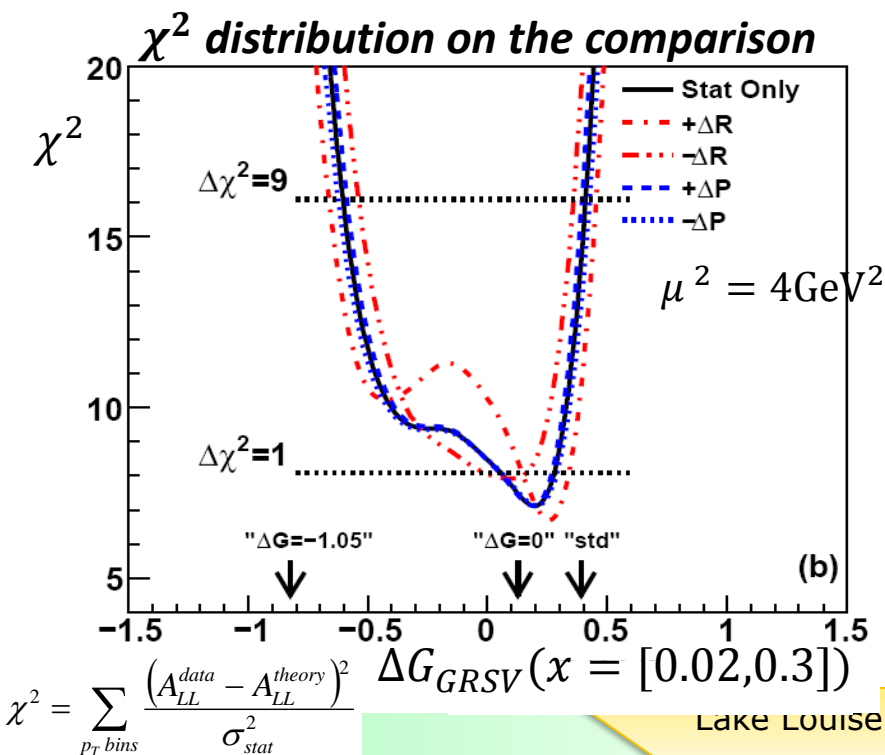


# Current Constraints on $\Delta G$ from $A_{LL}^{\pi^0}$

- Compare  $A_{LL}^{\pi^0}$  with GRSV calculation
  - GRSV: a model of  $\Delta g(x)$  function form
- prefer small  $\Delta G$  value
  - small model dependence

- Global fitting result of  $\Delta g(x)$  with DIS + RHIC data
  - node structure ?

*significantly constraint region with the RHIC data*



fitting error:  $\Delta\chi^2=1$  (optimistic)

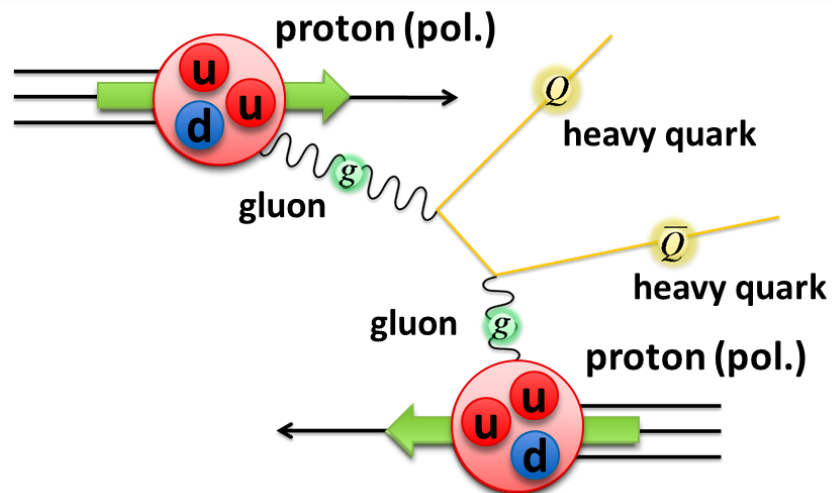
$\Delta\chi^2/\chi^2=2\%$  (conservative)

# $A_{LL}$ of Heavy Quark Production

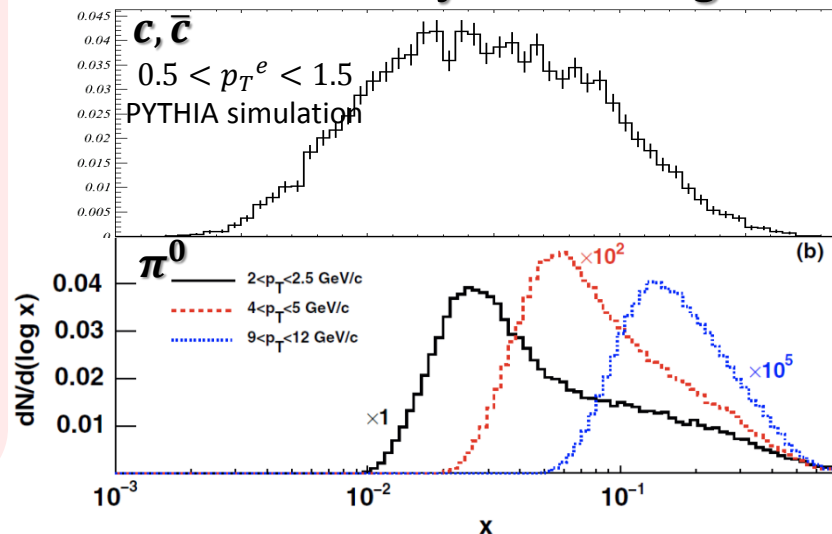
$$A_{LL}^{\text{Heavy Quark}} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{++}^{HQ} - \sigma_{+-}^{HQ}}{\sigma_{++}^{HQ} + \sigma_{+-}^{HQ}} \sim \frac{\int \Delta g \otimes \Delta g \otimes \Delta \hat{\sigma}^{gg \rightarrow QX} \otimes D_Q^h}{\int g \otimes g \otimes \hat{\sigma}^{gg \rightarrow QX} \otimes D_Q^h}$$

## $A_{LL}$ of heavy quark production

- $g$ - $g$  scattering is dominant process
  - direct measurement for the gluon polarization
  - small uncertainty from FF
- hard process due to large mass
  - validity of pQCD
- a suitable channel to measure the gluon polarization



## distribution of Bjorken $x$ of gluons

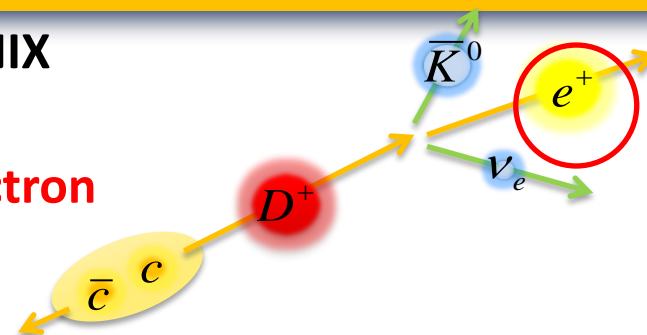


# $A_{LL}$ of Single Electron Production

- measurement of the heavy quark at PHENIX

- detect an electron from heavy meson decay

$$\begin{cases} D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \nu_e e^+ \\ D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^- \nu_e e^+ \end{cases} \text{ single electron}$$



- spin asymmetry of the single electron production

- asymmetry of inclusive (Signal+BG) electron production  $A_{LL}^{S+BG}$

$$A_{LL}^{\text{single } e} \approx \frac{1}{D} A_{LL}^{S+BG} \quad D \equiv \frac{N_e^{\text{single } e}}{N_e^{S+BG}} : \text{Signal Occupancy}$$

- BG reduction for large Signal Occupancy is important for the measurement of the spin asymmetry

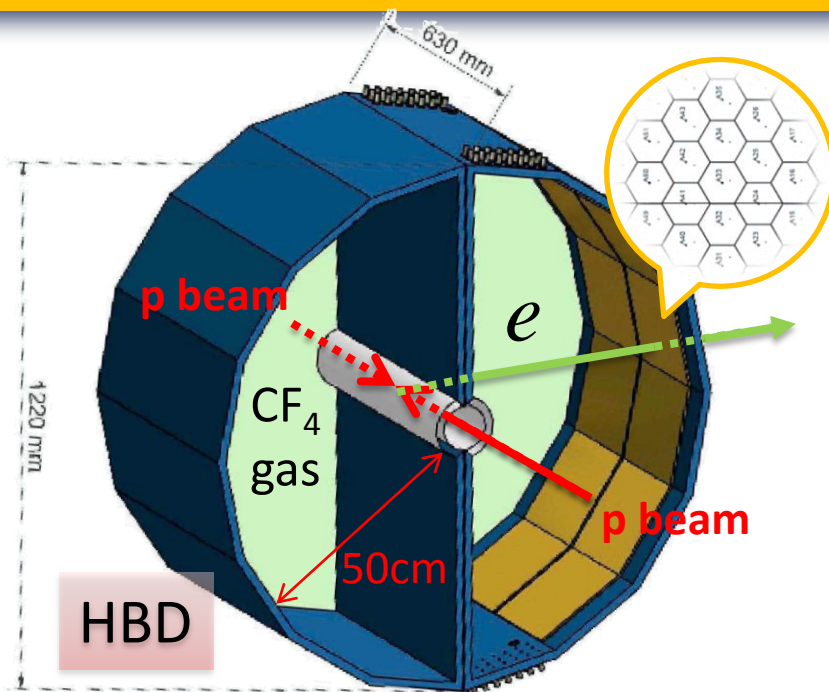
## photonic electron

- photon conversion  
 $\pi^0(\eta) \rightarrow \gamma\gamma,$   
 $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$  (in material)
- Dalitz decay  
 $\pi^0(\eta) \rightarrow \gamma e^+e^-$

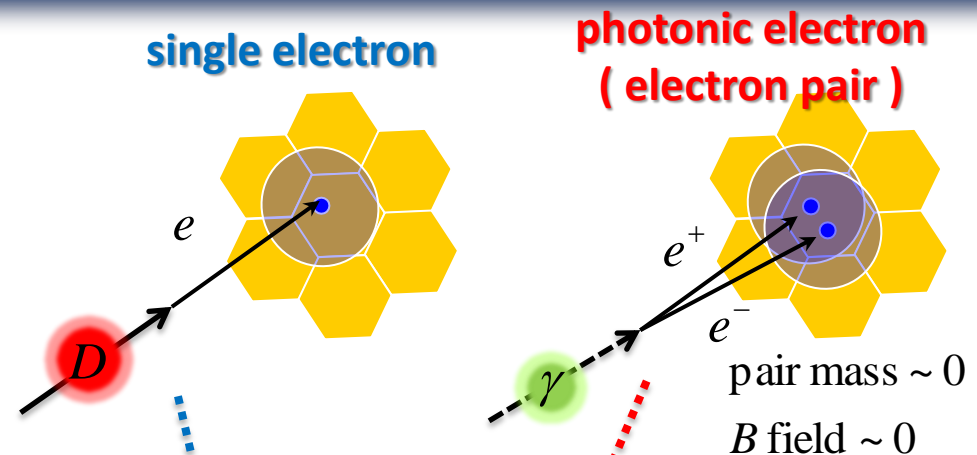
## non-photonic electron

- heavy meson decay  
 $D \rightarrow e^\pm + X$  (signal)
- Kaon decay :  $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu_e e^\pm$
- vector meson decay :  $V \rightarrow e^+e^-$

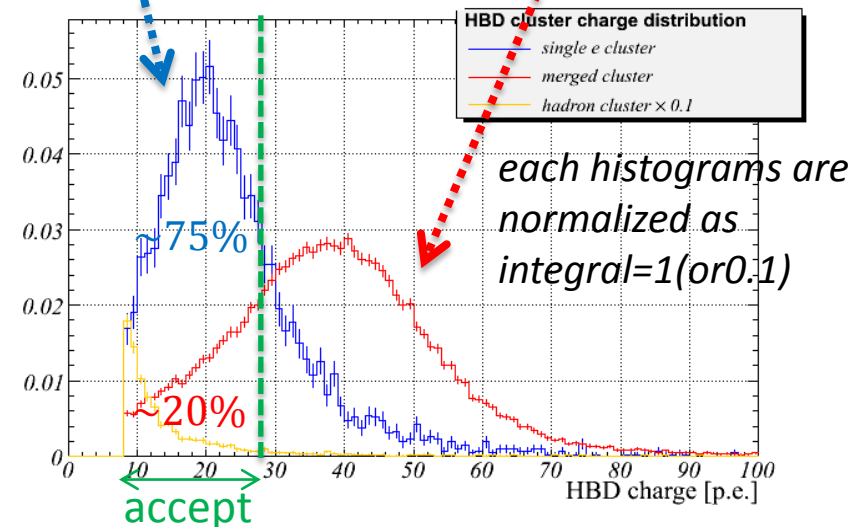
# Hadron Blind Detector (HBD)



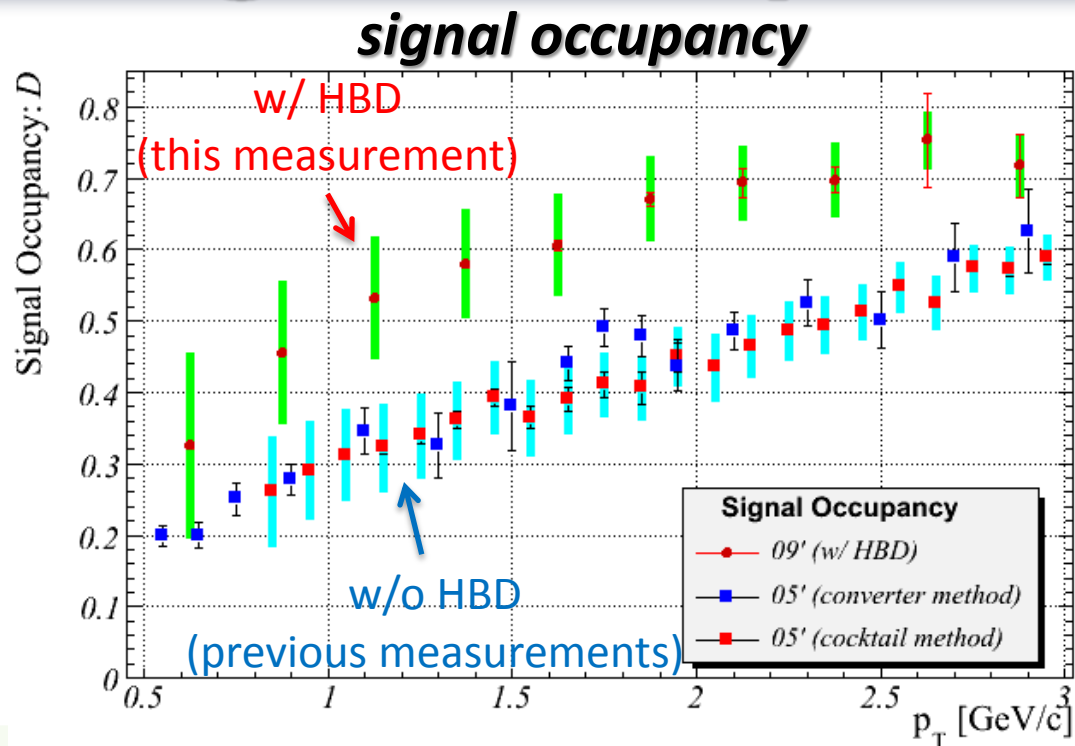
- **Hadron Blind Detector**
  - gas Cerenkov detector read out with CsI evaporated GEM
  - **electron identification**
- this analysis is the first time of physics measurement with HBD



**HBD cluster charge distributions**



# measurement of spin asymmetry of single electron production

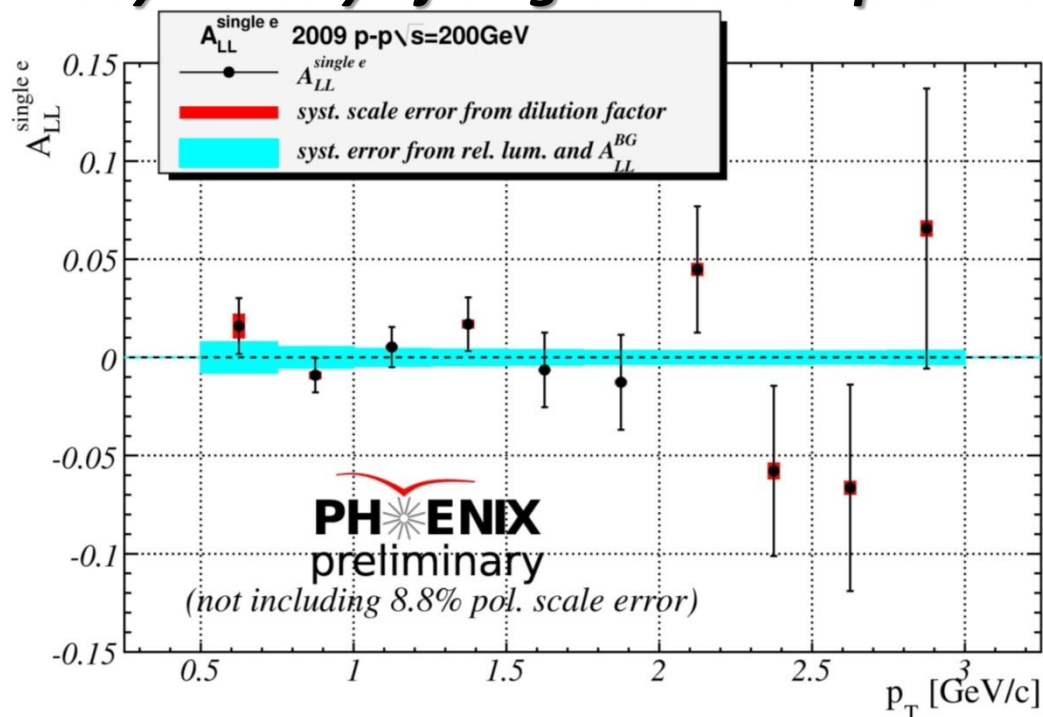


## ■ Signal Occupancy: $D$

- the important value for the asymmetry measurement
- increase by about **factor of 1.5** from previous measurements due to the HBD performance

# Spin Asymmetry for Single Electron Production

*spin asymmetry of single electron production*



- success of an approach to  $\Delta g/g(x)$  by using the very clean channel
  - $A_{LL}^{\text{single } e} (0.5 < p_T < 1.5 \text{ GeV/c}) = (3.1 \pm 5.5^{\text{stat.}} \pm 5.7^{\text{syst.}}) \times 10^{-3}$
  - estimation of the constraint for  $\Delta g/g(x)$  from the result is on going now

# Summary

## Summary

- Spin asymmetry of single electron production is a suitable probe to measure the gluon polarization in a proton.
  - directly access to gluon property in a proton
  - small uncertainties from fragmentation functions
- New detector HBD increases the “Signal Occupancy” by a factor of **about 1.5** compared with previous measurements
- **The approach to the  $\Delta g/g(x)$  with the clean probe is succeeded.**
  - $A_{LL}^{single\ e} (0.5 < p_T < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c) = (3.1 \pm 5.5^{stat.} \pm 5.2^{syst.}) \times 10^{-3}$

## Future Prospect

- estimation of constraint on  $\Delta g/g(x)$  from the result is on going now

# backup slides



# $\Delta G$ Measurements

## DIS experiment

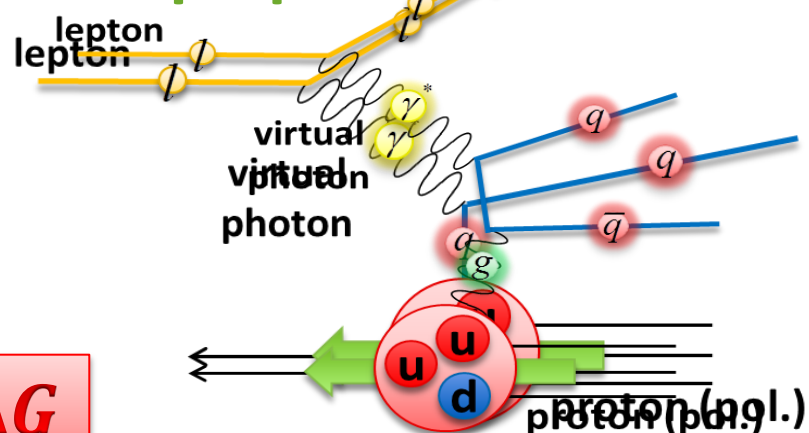
- lepton-nucleon scattering
- next leading order measurements
  - $Q^2$  evolution of quark polarization
  - high  $p_T$  hadron pair measurement
  - open charm measurement

## Complementary approaches for $\Delta G$

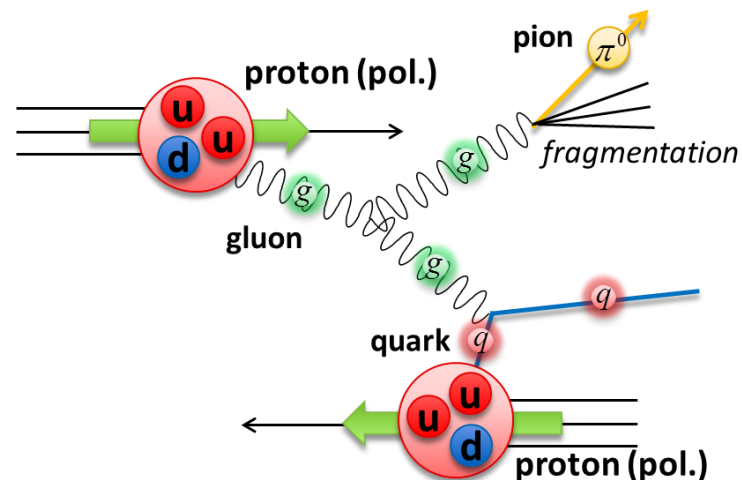
## polarized $p$ - $p$ experiment

- direct contributions from  $g$ - $q$  and  $g$ - $g$  scattering
- various channels for  $\Delta G$  measurement
  - $\pi^0$
  - open heavy quarks (*this talk*)
  - direct  $\gamma$
  - etc...

## DIS experiment

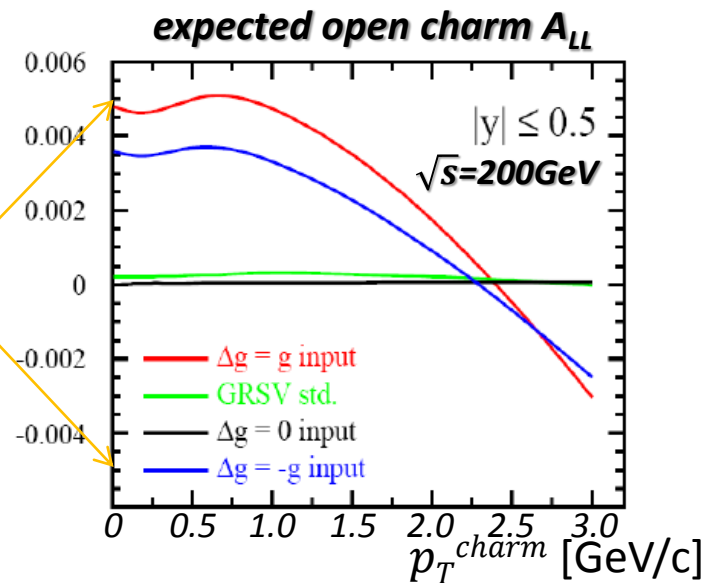
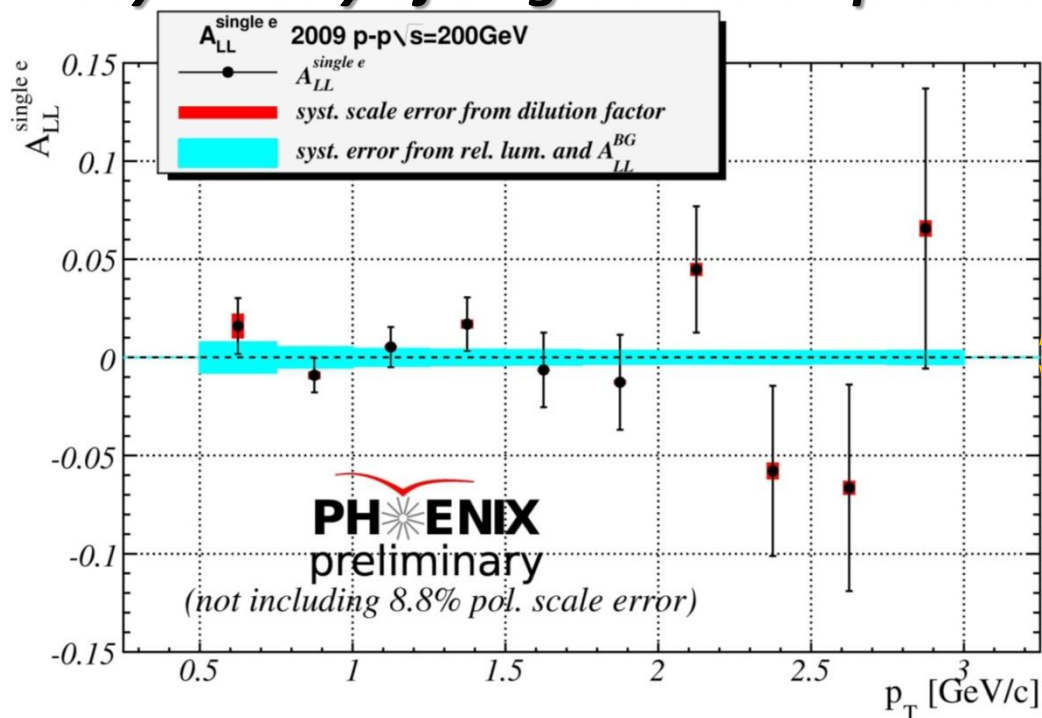


## polarized $p$ - $p$ experiment



# Spin Asymmetry for Single Electron Production

*spin asymmetry of single electron production*



# Background

## for the Single Electron Measurement

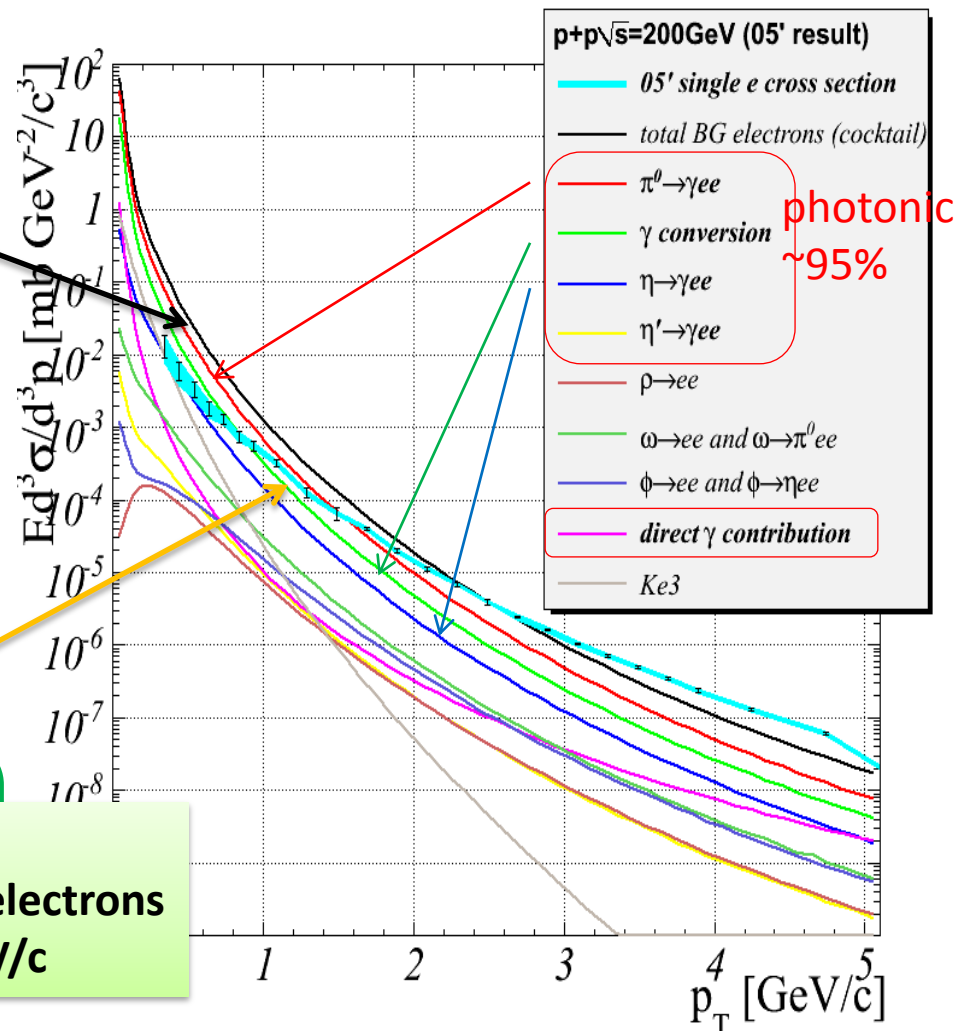
### dominant background

- **photon conversion** **background**  
 $\pi^0(\eta) \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \quad \gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$  (in material)
- **Dalitz decay**  
 $\pi^0(\eta) \rightarrow \gamma e^+e^-$
- **direct photon conversion**  
 small, but significant at high  $p_T$

### non-photonic electron

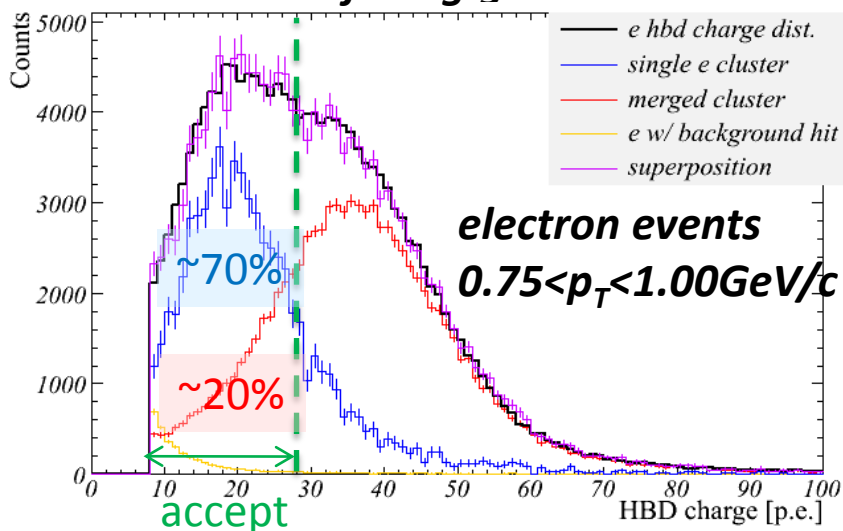
- **Heavy meson decay**  
 $D \rightarrow e^\pm + X$  **( signal )**
- **Kaon decay** **background**  
 $K_{e3} : K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu_e e^\pm$   
 $\sim$  a few% of non-photonic electrons
- **vector meson decay**  
 $\omega, \rho, \phi, J/\psi, Y \rightarrow e^+e^-$  **at  $p_T > 0.50 \text{ GeV}/c$**

### PHENIX 05' single e and BG cross section



# New Analysis Method for the Single Electron

## HBD charge distribution

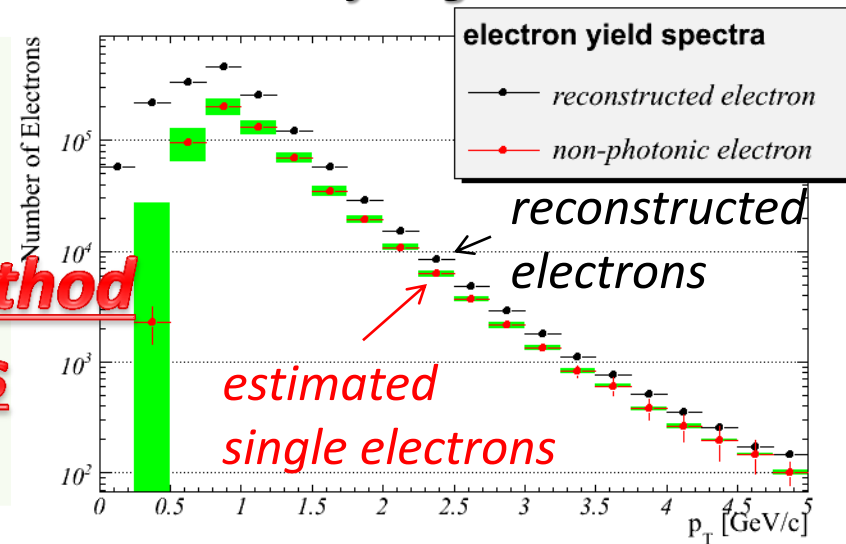


## ■ electron analysis with HBD

- estimate the fractions of **single e clusters** and **merged clusters** by fitting HBD charge distribution
- reject **merged clusters** with HBD charge cut effectively

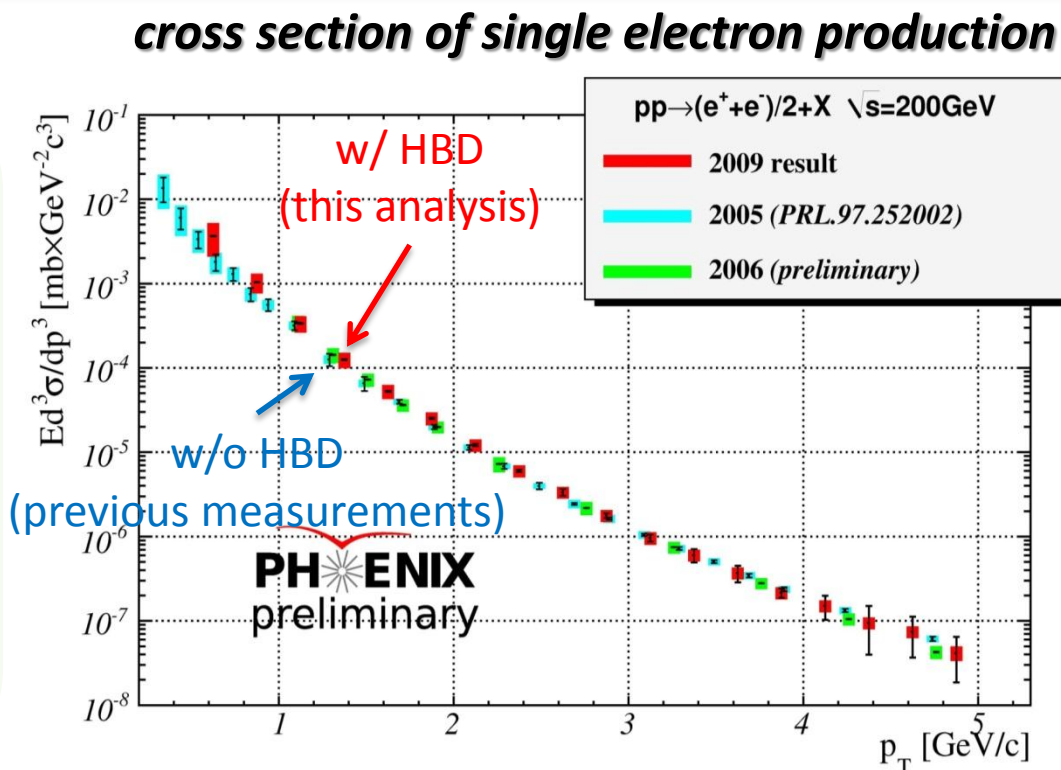
- Yield of **single electrons** is estimated with this method
- established a new analysis method**  
**for single electron analysis**

## Yield of single electrons



# Check of Cross Section Spectrum

- cross section of single electron production
  - good consistency with previous measurements
- different analysis method from previous measurements
  - converter & cocktail method for 2005 and 2006 results



**confirmation of the reliability**  
**of the analysis method with HBD**